

Chapter 130. Building Construction and Fire Prevention

§ 130-26. Fire protection within building.

A. Chimney construction.

- (1) Foundations. The foundation of every chimney shall be designed and built in conformity with the requirements for foundations of buildings.
- (2) Every chimney shall be built of brick or other fire-resistive material.
- (3) The walls shall be at least eight inches in solid thickness, except that in a chimney with a flue less than 260 square inches in area and where an approved flue liner is used the wall thickness may be reduced to four inches.
- (4) The top of every chimney shall be at least two feet above the highest point of the roof.
- (5) Plumb and clearance. In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out from a plumb position more than eight inches and in every case the corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.
- (6) Flue liners. The flue liner serving the heating plant shall be standard number one, salt glazed sewer tile with the bell facing upward. The liner shall start from the footing and run for the entire height of the chimney. Each bell shall be caulked with two turns of lead wool and the rest of the bell filled with Portland cement.
- (7) Size of flue. No smoke flue shall be less than eight inches in diameter.
- (8) Piercing of chimney walls. No chimney walls shall be pierced except to permit the entrance of the smoke pipe and the opening for the clean-out door. On heating plant flues this opening shall be salt glazed sewer tile fittings.
- (9) Clean-out door. Every chimney shall be provided with a cast iron or stamped metal clean-out door.
- (10) Wind pressure. Every chimney shall be designed to withstand the following wind pressure in pounds per square foot over the diametrical area:

Type of Chimney	Wind Pressure
	(pounds per square foot)
Square or rectangular chimneys	30
Round chimneys	20

- B. Design. Every chimney shall be designed throughout in accordance with the requirements of the structural design of buildings and with the best engineering practice in chimney construction.
- C. Prefabricated chimneys. Prefabricated chimneys shall be permitted for use, providing requirements for use shall be in compliance with the State Uniform Dwelling Code.
- D. Oil tanks.
 - (1) Oil supply tanks larger than 60 gallon capacity shall not be located in buildings above the lowest story, cellar, or basement.
 - (2) Unenclosed inside storage tanks and auxiliary tanks shall not be located within five feet of any fire or flame or smoke vent.

- (3) Inside storage and auxiliary tanks shall be securely supported by substantial supports of incombustible material to prevent settling or sliding.
- (4) Oil tanks located inside buildings shall not exceed 275 gallon individual capacity or 550 aggregate capacity in one building unless installed in a special enclosure or casing as provided the Wisconsin Flammable Liquids Code.
- (5) Venting. Vent opening shall not be less than one inch in diameter and shall be provided with a weatherproof hood. Termination shall be outside the building not less than one foot above the fill pipe for domestic oil burners. Vent and fill pipes used in connection with domestic oil burners shall be not less than two feet from any wall opening.

E. Emergency services repository unit required.

[Added 8-5-2002 by Ord. No. 05-2002; amended 9-6-2005 by Ord. No. 10-2005]

- (1) The owner or person in control of the following types of buildings shall install and maintain an approved emergency services repository unit:
 - (a) Any apartment building or other rental building containing four or more residential living units and in which access to a building or to common areas or mechanical or electrical rooms within the building is denied through locked doors.
 - (b) Any nonresidential building where a fire detection or suppression system is monitored by an alarm company or has an external audible alarm.
 - (c) Any facility that is required to have available hazardous chemical inventory forms under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III).
- (2) Installation requirements.
 - (a) Upon notification the property owner has five months from the date of the date of notice to install the unit. Failure to do so will result in penalties as described in Chapter 1, General Provisions, § 1-19, of the Municipal Code.
 - (b) The repository unit must be located at a height of not less than four feet and not more than six feet above final grade.
 - (c) The repository unit must be located at the recognized public entrance, on the exterior of the structure.
- (3) Repository contents.
 - (a) Keys.
 - [1] Current keys for the following shall be placed in the repository:
 - [a] Main entrance door.
 - [b] Alarm room and control panel.
 - [c] Mechanical rooms and sprinkler control rooms.
 - [d] Electrical rooms.
 - [e] Special key to reset pull station alarms or other fire protection devices.
 - [f] Elevator keys, if required.
 - [g] All other rooms as specified during plan review process.
 - [2] The keys shall be labeled so as to be easily identified in the field.
- (4) Right of appeal. Any property owner may appeal the request for a Knox box before the Joint Fire Department Committee.